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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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Love's Coming.

Love came to me in life so late
That Time had closed the outer gate—
So late it seemed the door was barred,
Bolts shot, and all the house rough scarred
That owned my habitation gave no sign
Of welcome to the God benign,
For Love with all his power divine
Had come so late.

It seemed that none would ever come
In answer to his knock, though some
Sweet thought stirred restless in my breast
Uneasy waked from its long rest,
Till strange were such fair visitors that when
Love came and called, and called again,
Knocks at first in vain, for then
It seemed so late.

No chamber had my soul prepared
Against his coming; none had dared
Foretell his advent; it did seem
More of a sweet, unstable dream—
Before his summons, sweet and clear, rang out
Waking the drowsy-lidded rout
Of fancies, passion-sweet, his shout
Seemed all too late.

No rich feast had been spread for him;
All the guest-chamber lights burned dim,
For few had come that way to claim
A resting place when fickle fame
Had fled long, long before Love came—
And yet the close gate opened wide
At his approach; bolts shot aside;
All the bright soul lights flamed, and loud
Rang out the welcome of the crowd.
My soul's best minstrelsy did welcome him,
Bright grew my dimmest, darkest dream,
For after all it did not seem
Love came too late.

[Richard K. Lyon in Indianapolis Journal.

THE STORY OF A DUEL.

"Comrades! have ye heard the news? A man hath come forward to answer the challenge of Jacopo the Swordsman!"

This announcement, made in one of the principal streets of Florence on a fine summer morning in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was quite sufficient to gather an excited crowd round the speaker the instant he uttered it; for Jacopo Belloni (popularly known as "Jacopo the Swordsman," from his deadly skill in fencing) was widely renowned as the most formidable prize-fighter in all Italy, although (according to the custom of those times) he fought, not with his fists, but with his sword.

The redoubtable Jacopo had already killed three or four fencers of renown who had ventured to encounter him, and then, finding that people seemed to be getting rather shy of testing his prowess, he had lately issued a formal challenge to all comers, and had offered to stake a pretty large sum of money upon the result.

This challenge, however, had already been thrice repeated without any one appearing particularly anxious to accept it; and therefore it was no great wonder that the announcement quoted above should have been received with looks and exclamations of doubt, and even of flat disbelief.

"It is impossible, Maso! (Tom). No man living would be so mad!"

"It must be a jest—and a sorry one, too."

"Or else Maso is lying. Confess that thou art lying, according to thy custom, brother Maso, and we will forgive thee!"

"Laugh if ye will, my friends," said Maso, slightly affronted, "but I lie not. It stands writ out in the Market Place, full fair to see, that there is a man ready to meet Jacopo on the seventh morning from today."

"Then there is one more fool in the town than I thought," granted a stout armorer," "and there will soon be one less."

"Who is the man?" He must be a stranger here, or he would know better."

"I can not tell," said Maso; "for, although his challenge is fairly writ, there is no name signed to it."

"Then it must needs be a jest," growled a sturdy butcher, beside him.

"No jest, i'faith," cried Maso; "for he hath staked one thousand five hundred pistoles on the event."

Incredible as Maso's news appeared, however, it was speedily and surely confirmed, and the tidings of the expected combat flew abroad like wildfire, kindling a universal excitement. When the day appointed for the fight came, not only all Florence, but all the country round seemed to have gathered to watch the sport, and in the ranks of the spectators were to be seen young nobles from all the greatest families in Northern Italy.

The stage upon which the two champions were to meet was a large platform of smooth planking (thickly strewn with sawdust to keep their feet from slipping), which, being full thirty feet in length by at least twenty in breadth, gave ample space for all their movements. At either end of the stage was a smaller platform, on which stood a tent of white canvas; and from these tents all eyes were fixed in eager expectation, for they hid the champions.

Suddenly one of the tents was seen to open, and forth stepped the famous Jacopo Belloni himself, bowing condescendingly in acknowledgment of the thundering cheers that greeted his appearance.

The renowned swordsman's tall, noble, sinewy figure was a perfect model of well-trained agility and strength; his dark, lean, wolfish face, with its hooked nose, sloping forehead, bushy, black moustache, sharp, white teeth, and fierce, restless, gray eye (which was turned hungrily upon the opposite tent) were unpleasantly suggestive of some ferocious beast of prey.

And now the other tent opened in its turn, and a long cry of astonishment broke from every lip. The man who was about to encounter the dreaded Belloni was seen to be a slim, handsome youth, barely twenty years old, so slender in frame, and so smooth and delicate in face, that, but for his lofty stature and the silky moustache on his upper lip, he might have been mistaken for a girl.

The bravo shrugged his broad shoulders with a disdainful laugh, and muttered some coarse jest about "whipping the child back to its mother;" but the young man took no heed of him.

Then up rose a fine-looking old man in a richly-embroidered suit of crimson velvet, the Marquess di Scala, who, as warden of the Market Place, had charge of the day's proceedings. He announced that this young man staked one thousand five hundred pistoles (nearly one thousand three hundred pounds) against one thousand wagered by Jacopo, ad ing that, as there was no personal enmity between the two combatants, the first wound received by either might fairly end the fight.

But here the young stranger interposed. "Let me entreat your worship," said he, with stern emphasis, "not to defeat the sole purpose which could have made me stoop to encounter yon cut-throat. It is full time that his murderous hand were stayed from shedding more blood; and, with the help of Heaven, mine shall be the arm to stay it. Ere I leave this spot, he or I shall lie dead."

In the dead hush of universal amazement, those clear, stern, menacing tones rang out like the summons of a destroying angel. The spectors stood agast, and looked at each other in silence; and even the savage Belloni seemed cowed, for the scornful smile faded from his lips, and a faint uneasiness made itself visible for the first time tarough the swaggering impudence of his look. These signs of wavering did not pass unnoticed by the watching crowd, some of whom taunted him with his changed look; on which, stung to the quick, the bully fiercely shook off his momentary hesitation, and advanced upon his foe with uplifted sword. The latter met him with equal readiness, and a deep and solemn hush settled down upon that great multitude as the shining blades were seen to cross.

Belloni pressed furiously forward, his sword flickering like lightning as he dealt thrust after thrust, with a quickness which no eye could follow. He appeared to be bent upon bearing down his young opponent by sheer strength; but to his own surprise, and that of every one else, he seemed to have met his match at last. Lunge after lunge did he make, with seemingly irresistible force, and again and again did the bystanders draw in their breath as they watched to see the stranger fall; but the thirsty point was always turned aside just as it seemed about to pierce him. Nor did he once break ground, but kept circling round and round his foe, watching for a chance of attacking in turn.

That chance came at last. Jacopo, spent with his own violent exertions, could no longer maintain this exhausting attack. His breath began to fail and his hand to tremble. Then the stranger sprang forward, and attacked Belloni in his turn, with the light of a sudden and terrible gladness upon his beautiful face, which made the hardiest spectators shudder as they saw it.

Twice Belloni dashed aside the point just as it reached him, but the second time an ominous stain of crimson on his white vest showed that the parry had come all but too late. They closed a third time—there was a quick trampling of feet, a clash of a steel, a hoarse choking curse—and the destroyer of so many lives lay dead at the stranger's feet, pierced through the heart.

The momentary pause of silent stupefaction was followed by long-continued thunders of applause, while the Marquess di Scala, seemingly much pleased, held out to the conqueror the heavy purse containing the stakes; but the latter, to every one's surprise, waved it haughtily away.

"Money that is stained with blood shall never be touched by my hands," he said, in a tone of such commanding dignity as to impress even the proud old noble to whom he spoke. "Give it to the widows and the orphan children of the men whom this wretch hath slain."

"And who art thou, fair sir, I pray thee?" asked the marquess, looking at him wonderingly.

"I am from Scotland," answered the victorious youth, "and my name is—James Crichton!"

"The Admirable Crichton!" shouted the throng, with one voice, hailing the renowned Scot by the title which he had already made famous throughout all Europe.

"Ay, the Admirable Crichton, in good sooth," cried the Marquess di Scala, "and never more truly admirable than when he thus risks his life to punish the guilty, and gives up his well-won gains to relieve the distressed."

Hay Baths.

Water, steam, sand, air and sun baths we are all familiar with; but hay baths are a specialty in the Tyrol, though they have not yet been adopted elsewhere. Among baths they are so peculiar that they are worthy of mention. The peasants are very fond of taking hay baths, and those which are the most desirable are of the newly-mown short mountain-hay, which must be still "baking." So popular are they and so simple, that upon many of the Alpine heights there are small huts belonging to the mountaineers, which they have built especially for the purpose. The bather having completely divested himself of his clothing, lies down in a nest of the hay, and an attendant covers him with hay to the neck. Someone must be on the watch during the hay bath, which many invalids take to restore failure of the bodily functions, notably that of the heart.

When the patient has copiously perspired he is "dug out" and dried by the "bathing" attendant: he himself is seldom in a condition to do this, owing to the extreme lassitude produced by his "bath." He can generally manage to dress himself, however. So many patronize these baths that they often lie in the hay head to head, as many as the place will hold. How dirty and crushed the hay is at the end of the "season," any one can imagine. The hay-bath cure is not without its dangers. In August, 1886, two bathers fainted on emerging from the steaming hot mountain-hay, which would indicate a powerful effect on the vital functions, that is not observable in ordinary cases of fainting from the heat of an overcrowded room, which, as every one knows, is not dangerous.—[Demorest.

The Language of Animals.

Every one who has heard a dog or a horse welcome its master with exclamations of joy, or a cat plaintively mewing for its food, ought to believe that animals can talk. The dog has different sounds to express hunger, pain, joy, sorrow, thanks and fear. Birds have different songs and notes to express their feelings. We recognize their songs of victory and of love, as well as the notes of anger and fear. It is evident that these notes are understood, not only within the limits of one species, but among other birds; for different tribes often make a common cause of joy and battle. Monkeys express their passions, fears and desires by various cries and gestures. Some of the most uncivilized languages are but little richer than theirs. Abbott tells us that crows have twenty-seven distinct cries or utterances. Many scientists believe that certain sounds made by fishes are for the purpose of expressing their feelings. It is clear to the careful observer that language is universal wherever there is sensation, and all animal life more or less inter-communicative.—[Picayune.

The Death of Animals.

But what makes the whales come on shore when they feel ill! It looks like suicide—and may be. That beasts and birds in the same way go aside from their comrades to suffer the extreme trial of death is a pathetic fact which is well known. Sometimes, no doubt, their friends desert them. They feel that the companionship of an enfeebled individual is a possible source of danger; or perhaps, instinct teaches them thus to avoid the risk of infection. Or, again, it may be that sight of death is intolerable to them, just as it has been and is to many human tribes, who leave their dying to pass away in solitude, and will not remain to witness the last infirmity of man. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that in the animal world as a rule creatures go away and die by themselves, and the water-folk commit suicide by leaving their own element for one in which they can not live.—[London Telegraph.

Average Length of Life Sentences.

Fifteen years is about the average lifetime sentence. Very few convicts, though sentenced for life, serve more than that period. They die or are pardoned.

In the Missouri prison there are five holiday pardons every year granted by the Governor. One white and one negro convict are pardoned on the Fourth of July, and two white and one negro convict on Christmas. The long termers get the benefit of this clemency. This I heartily endorse. If fifteen years does not reform a man fifty years will not.—[Globe Democrat.

He Remembered.

Mamma—I hope my little boy while dining with friends remembered what I told him about not taking cake the second time?

Little boy—Yes, mamma, I remembered and took two pieces the first time.

AN ELECTRIC TREE.

A Remarkable Old Elm in New York City.

Invalids Touch It and Assert That They are Cured.

Every time it rains the tall elm tree in front of Franz Otto's place, No. 19 Stuyvesant street, becomes electrified. The current is caused by four electric-light wires which come in contact with the branches of the tree, and in wet weather the wood becomes a splendid conductor. At times the current is very mild. Then again it increases in strength and those whose hands come in contact with the tree draw back in alarm.

It is believed by many people that the electricity after filtering through the damp wood has great healing qualities. Invalids of all descriptions come to the tree for relief after all other remedies have failed. The school boys testify that contact with the tree will remove warts. One boy, who gave his name as Charles Burton, said that the back of his left hand was covered with them until a week ago, when they were all removed by holding them against the tree for half an hour. Several old people suffering from rheumatism visit the tree every morning about 6 o'clock and lean against it for an hour or so.

Mrs. Franz Otto said to a World reporter that she was frequently compelled to call a policeman in order to disperse the crowd from the front of her door.

"One old lady," she said, "walked here from Cherry street, though she was very lame and peeled off a pint cup full of the bark. Her son is nearly dead with consumption and in some way she had become possessed of the idea that a dose of the powdered bark after each meal would cure him."

When one suffering from the toothache wishes relief, some friend places one hand against the tree and a finger of the other against the affected tooth. It is said that the treatment works an immediate cure.

Adolphus Johanson, seventy-two years old, told the reporter that he had taken a pint of buttermilk after each meal for more than five years, in hope of curing a serious heart trouble. Leaning against this tree half an hour every morning for a week, he said helped him more than the whole five years' buttermilk treatment.

Hiram J. Colt had tried all the various remedies for catarrh until the cartilage support of his nose was completely gone. He then stood patiently with his face against the tree for ten minutes each day for three weeks and is satisfied that his nose has greatly improved.

Miss Henrietta M. Truesdale tells a remarkable story. She is sixty-five years old and has been afflicted since early womanhood with extreme nervousness and melancholia. Life, she said, for more than thirty years had been one gloomy waiting for God to take her home. About two weeks ago she heard her little nephew talking about the wonderful elm tree. She dislikes a crowd and would not go during the day, but, accompanied by her brother, she has since visited the tree every night at 12 o'clock. She remains there about half an hour with her head against the tree.

"The brain is the seat of electricity in the body," she said, "and the current came so gently that it was all appropriated by the cells of the nervous tissue. Consequently the power and extravagance of my youth have returned and I am a new woman."

Miss Truesdale was for many years an ardent Christian Scientist, but she now believes that the electric tree has greater power to heal than has the human mind.

Ralph Spencer of East Eighteenth street, Chas. Cook of West Fifty-second street, and Jacob Silberwick of St. Mark's place, all assert that the tred will restore hair to bald heads. These gentlemen are not sure whether their gratitude should be extended to the electrical currents or to the medical properties of the bark. One thing they are certain of, however, is that after little more than a week's treatment, which consisted in rubbing the bald spots with the fresh bark or leaves of the tree, a new and abundant growth of hair appeared, where before the skin was as white and smooth as that of a baby.—[Ex.

A Novel Life Boat.

A London correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says: In a short time there will be stationed at Harwich, for work along this coast, a life boat that will have for its motive power neither sail, nor oars, nor screws, nor paddle wheel, but will be driven by what is called a turbine wheel. A turbine is a horizontal water wheel, and nothing in the way of engines could be less complex than those of the life boat. They have simply to drive water through this wheel at something like a ton a second. The manipulation of the valve directs the course of this tremendous stream, and sends the boat forward, turns it to the right or left without assistance from the rudder, spins it round and round like a teetotum or stops it dead at pleasure.

It sounds Jules Verneish, but it is a fact. She—the Duke of Northumberland is the name, but all boats are shes—is built of the very best steel and is of immense strength. Being divided into no less than fifteen water-tight compartments, she practically cannot upset, and may be relied upon to live in the wildest seas. There is another of cruel old Neptune's amusements—an amusement which has lasted since the days of Noah—destroyed, and we may confidentially look for a time when the sea's powers of destruction will be nil and its terrors reduced, and that wholesome fear of seasickness which keeps many a would-be traveler from roaming overcome.

A Little Heroine.

Jeanne Victoire Snooke, 10 years of age, the daughter of C. Snooke, of Portsmouth, England, was, April 26, 1890, with her brother James, aged 4 years, on the landing stage of the old sallyport at Portsmouth—a place which is a favorite resort of children. Suddenly Jeanne was startled by the fact that her brother had fallen into the water, which was then 12 feet deep. Without a moment's thought about self Jeanne sprang into the sea to the rescue. The struggle was great, and both of the little ones sank and rose to the surface continually, but the brave elder child never quitted her hold of her brother.

The tide was running strong and carried them away from the stage, and both must have been drowned had not H. Craven of the chamberlain's office, Portsmouth, who was coming out of the harbor in a boat, gone to their rescue and got the half-drowned, struggling children out of the water. For this act of bravery Jeanne was, the 20th of May following, awarded the honorary first-class certificate of the Royal Humane Society.

The Great Tempest of 1703.

Apropos of recent numerous tempests and cyclones all over Europe, the Boston Transcript gives some interesting facts about the great tempest of 1703, which extended over the whole of Europe, and continued for a week with unparalleled violence—more especially in England. It reached its culminating point on Saturday, November 27th, of that year. The losses in London were computed at $10,000,000; the streets were encumbered with the ruins of houses; the number of persons drowned in the rivers Severn and Thames and in the vessels which broke away from their anchorage, and which were never heard of afterwards, was by estimation 8,000, besides which twelve ships of war, with 1,800 men and 524 cannons, foundered within sight of land; 1,700 trees in Kent were torn up by the roots, and on one estate in Gloucestership, 600 trees, averaging 80 feet in height, were uprooted in a space of five acres. The Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed, and a large number of cattle perished.

The Great Desert.

A trip through Algeria to the Sahara Desert was recently made by Dr. John Murray, the learned Scotch geographer. His investigations lead to the conclusion that this vast desert is not, as is generally taught, an old sea-bed, but that its present features are chiefly due to atmospheric conditions. The existing rock is not far below the surface, and where exposed is seen to be the origin of the overlying sand. Rapid and extreme changes in temperature have played an important part in the process of disintegration, the variations sometimes being from 100 degrees during the day to below freezing at night. The sinking of artesian wells is being pushed forward with remarkable success, forming large and productive oases, for which the supply of water—believed to come from hills surrounding the desert and at a great distance from the wells—seems to be unlimited.

A New Method of Robbery.

A young lady of Paris has invented a new method of robbery which she has carried on with a good deal of success for several weeks past. Wearing a traveling dress with a traveling bag in her hand, she waited about the stations, as if she were quite new to Paris, and did not know where to go. It constantly happened that gentlemen took pity on her, and proposed to take her to a hotel. On arriving at the hotel, the gentleman, of course, demanded to be shown rooms. The young lady invariably stopped down stairs, and before he returned had jumped into the cab with the gentleman's luggage and driven away.

The Present Duty on Beans.

Miss Bleecker (of New York)—I see that there is a proposition to put a duty on beans.

Miss Emerson (of Boston)—A duty on beans already exists.

Miss B.—Indeed! What is it?

Miss E.—To bake them to a delicious brown.—[West Shore.

Red-headed and White Indians.

At Corabay, Bolivia, there is an Indian tribe with brown, blonde and even red hair among its members—whether from some freak of nature or on account of the sociability of lighter colored neighbors, nobody seems to know. They have medicos who practice with equal success as the Charisonis. When one of them comes to visit a patient he first looks all around to see what article strikes his fancy, that he may levy on for payment.

Having settled that question and secured his fee in advance, he shakes the sick man by each foot, repeats a solemn incantation while having his hands in the air, and then departs with such a knowing air that the faith cure immediately takes effect. I know a woman who declares that her husband's life was saved by one of these doctors, his heart having somehow slipped over to the wrong side and being charmed back into place by the incantation.

There is a tradition of some white Indians, with flowing beards and fair hair, who are said to inhabit a portion of the almost unknown montana, and hunters may be found who declare that they have caught glimpses of these mysterious people, men and women, entirely naked, in the depths of the forest. There are other Indians living in the sierras around La Paz who have remarkably smooth and delicate skins, which they keep well oiled and shining like satin.

The men pride themselves on having no more beard than the women, and every superfluous hair is carefully removed. As all wear their coiffures alike, in long braids at the back of the head and a heavy lock hanging over the forehead, it is impossible to distinguish the sexes when their figures are enveloped in ponchos.—[Washington Star.

A Shower of Winged Ants.

One day recently we witnessed the phenomenon of a shower of winged ants, says a letter from Nicaragua in the Washington Star. We had just sat down to the evening meal, when suddenly the air became thick with thousands of these insects, which immediately covered the table, getting into the soup and over everything. We were forced to beat a hasty retreat and seek shelter under our mosquito nets, which in Nicaragua are made of calico. The ants remained about half an hour, at the end of which time they dispersed as mysteriously as they had come, leaving as evidence of their visit millions of wings. The next day we had a repetition of the visit, and a few days since were treated to another of smaller and different species called travellers. These marched in at one end of our shacks and out at the other, though we were compelled to vacate in their favor for the time being, as they smarmed over everything. Their stay, however, was short and great damage was done by their visit.

Trouble With a Badger.

The San Rafael (Cal.) Journal says: "Last Friday morning Master G. A. Wallace saw in a field what he took to be a hare, but as it did not run he went up and kicked it, when it rose and sprang furiously towards him. He now thought it was a bear, and made good time for the fence, where he got a picket and returned to the attack. The boy was accompanied by a pet goat, and as he laid on the blows with the picket the goat butted and hooked the enemy, and they soon dispatched it. The creature proved to be a badger, and weighed twenty-seven pounds. When the boy would strike the badger it would spring at him, and then the goat would receive the charge, butting vigorously. The badger's claws were over an inch long, and the lad, who is only twelve years old, was fortunate in escaping."

A Good Deal Easier.

It is a good deal easier to be brave than it is to be patient.

It is a good deal easier to mean right than it is to do right.

It is a good deal easier to do your duty than it is to get others to do their duty.

It is a good deal easier to be what God wants you to be than it is to be what the devil wan's you to be.

It is a good deal easier to walk in the light than it is to crawl in the dark.

It is a good deal easier to tell other people what they ought to do than it is to tell yourself what you ought to do.

It is a good deal easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter the kingdon of heaven.—[The Ram's Horn.

A Thoughtful Wife.

"Did you see the Eiffel Tower while you were in Paris?"

"No, my wife wouldn't let me. She was afraid I might fall off."

"How thoughtful!"

"Yes, you know there's a clause in my life insurance policy which cancels the payment in case of accident on foreign soil. Thoughtful woman, my wife."—[Veasey's Weekly.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gleanings Among the Various Departments at Washington.

Associate Justice Miller Stricken With Paralysis.

A recent dispatch from Washington City says: Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, was stricken with paralysis during the afternoon about three o'clock and now lies in a precarious condition. He spent the early part of the day at the Capitol, attending to business in the Supreme Court room as usual, and when he started home took a street car as was his usual custom. After alighting at Thomas circle, when in sight of his own residence on Highland terrace, he walked a few steps and then was seen by his servant, who was watching for him on the terrace steps, to stagger and fall.

When the servant reached him he found the Justice lying on his face and hands almost unconscious, and his face smeared with blood from an ugly cut above his nose. There were plenty of helping hands in a few minutes to aid the servant lift him into a coupe and take him the two or three hundred yards up to his own door. The effort to carry him up the long street steps and then up another flight to his chamber roused the Judge to consciousness and he was soon able to talk.

The left side of the head and face and the left arm are paralyzed, but he has been able to move both the lower limbs with ease. He suffered no pain after the first shock. As it neared his customary dinner hour he asked for something to eat and partook of it with relish.

At a late hour that night the chances were greatly against Justice Miller's recovery. His mind, which had been clear during the afternoon, became somewhat clouded toward night, and his general condition such as to alarm his family and friends. Shortly before 11 o'clock a sedative was administered and he dropped into a deep slumber, but his breathing was labored.

Justice Miller is seventy-four years old and in number of years of service is the senior member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in Richmond, Ky., on April 5, 1816, but moved to Keokuk, Iowa, when a young man. Abraham Lincoln made him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1862. He presides over the the 8th judicial circuit.

He has a large family of adult sons and daughters. In figure he is one of the most portly men among the many portly members of the Supreme Court. He is not above the average height, but is very fleshy. His face is always smoothly shaven, and his massive features are topped by a forehead of extraordinary height.

Work of the General Land Office.

Lewis A. Groff, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the annual report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The report says that an agricultural domain of nearly 10,000,000 acres has during the year been transferred to enterprising and industrious settlers by patents issued to them. The area patented to the States, under the grants for educational and internal improvement purposes, has increased 300 per cent. There were patented or certified under the law, for the benefit of railroad companies, during the year 363,362 acres. The total cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year were $7,780,517. The Commissioner finds that the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted, and that the several laws relating to the subject are utterly inadequate properly to protect either the public forests from unlawful appropriation or the interests of the settlers. He believes that exportation of public timber should be prohibited, as also should the removal of timber from any of the reserved lands and from mountainous regions and other woodlands at or near the head waters or sources of streams which for climatic, economic or public reasons should be held permanently as forest reserves, exception being made in favor of settlers or miners for their personal necessities.

October Crop Reports.

The October estimates of yield per acre for the entire breadth of cereal crops, as consolidated by the Department of Agriculture are:

Winter wheat, 10.8 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 11.3; the wheat crop, 11.1; oats, 19.8; barley, 21; rye, 11.8 bushels.

The condition of corn is 70.6 instead of 70.1 last month; buckwheat, 90.7 instead of 90.5; potatoes, 61.7 instead of 65.7; tobacco, 85.4 instead of 82.4. There is practically no change in the general average of condition, except a reduction of four points in potatoes and an increase of two points in tobacco.

The effect of winter frosts upon wheat is shown by the low rate of yield to have been severe. The figure would have been lower but for the reduction of area by ploughing and planting of the worst fields in other crops. Some of the higher rates in principal States: New York, 15.2; Pennsylvania, 12; Ohio, 12.5; Michigan, 15.2; Illinois, 11.5; Missouri, 11.2; Kansas, 13.5; California, 13; Oregon, 15.

The Rocky Mountain areas made high averages in spring wheat on limited areas. The Dakota yields, varying from a bushel or two to twenty-five bushels, make an average of nine bushels per acre. Minnesota returns 12 and Wisconsin 12.5 bushels.

The estimated yield of oats is 19.8 bushels, which is the lowest ever reported, probable reducing the aggregate product more than 200,000,000 bushels.

Reversing a Pension Decision.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chandler, has made a decision in the case of Joseph Zerbach, late of Co. L, Second Missouri Artillery. The record shows that in April, 1864, while the claimant was on detail, entering horses, he was assailed by a comrade, who with a large revolver beat him over the head, fracturing his skull, which resulted in a permanent disability. The evidence shows that the assault was unprovoked. The Assistant Secretary holds that the injury was received in line of duty, and is therefore pensionable. The former adverse decision of the Pension Bureau is accordingly reversed.

Tests Not to be Delayed.

In relation to the impression that the explosion at the Dupont Powder Works, near Willimington, Del., will delay Government tests and otherwise hamper naval or army operations, a member of the firm said, in speaking about the prismatic or testing powder, which was manufactured only in the yard in which the explosion took place, that he did not think any tests would be delayed. His firm had 30,000 pounds of testing powder on hand, which had escaped the explosion, and which would supply the Government until another set of mills could be started on the same kind of work.

O'NEIL'S AWFUL DEATH.

Crazed by Hydrophobia, It Takes Eight Men to Hold Him.

Private Frank O'Neill, Battery C, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., died from hydrophobia a few days ago. O'Neill was bitten by a dog some time ago, but did not experience much trouble from the wound. Later on, however, it began to trouble him, and a few days ago he was compelled to go to the hospital. He began to show signs of madness, frothed at the mouth and developed wonderful strength.

He was put in a padded room in the hospital. He threw himself violently against the walls but the padding kept him from killing himself. He positively refused to eat or drink, but it required seven strong men to hold him down. He broke loose from them once and overturned the stove, setting fire to the hospital. This was extinguished, and finally by forcing him down, putting a mattress on him and eight men piling themselves on this they succeded in holding him

In this position an opiate was injected into his arm and he was quieted. In this condition he died.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOULD'S income is about $12,000,000.

RUDYARD KIPLING, the famous story-writer, is an ardent fisherman.

A BUST of Sidney Lanier, the poet, was unveiled at Macon, Ga., recently.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S ambition is to collect the finest library in America.

PREPARATIONS are making to celebrate the Russian Czar's silver wedding.

ABRAM S. HEWITT and Levi P. Morton were originally journeymen tailors.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE and Oliver Wendell Holmes are both eighty years old.

IT is stated that the Crown Prince of Roumania will shortly be betrothed to the Princess Victoria of Wales.

RIDER HAGGARD will spend the winter in Mexico, seeking the material for a romance of the time of the Montezumas.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, the father of the Senate, is now eighty years of age. Both in years and in consecutive service he is the oldest Senator.

THE mother of General Lew Wallace, who is seventy-five years of age, is lecturing in the West on woman's social and civic position from a biblical standpoint.

THE youngest college professor in the country is said to be Miss Jane Graydon, of Hastings College, Nebraska. She is at the head of the Greek department and twenty-four years of age only.

MRS. CUSTER, the widow of the Indian fighter, is a black-haired woman of medium height and gracious presence. Her complexion is rosy, and she is the picture of health and youthfulness.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, who was a few years ago regarded as one of the greatest men in France, is now a broken old man, socially, financially and physically. De Lesseps is eighty-five years old.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, made the foundation of his great fortune as a mining prospector and "grub staker." He is the only one of the "mining Senators" who actually wielded a pick and shovel.

PRESIDENT DIAZ began his political career while an officer in the army by heading an insurrection. He kept on in that line until he reached the Presidency, but is now the most conservative politician in Mexico.

GUSTAV FREITAG, the most distinguished of German novelists, lives in the pretty town of Wiesbaden, where he occupies a handsome villa. He is now a tall, broad-shouldered man of fifty-eight, with a fresh, healthy color and fair hair.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the New York millionaire, has just had the name of his four-year-old son and only heir changed by an order of court from John Jacob Armstrong Astor to simple John Jacob Astor, the name of the original founder of the house.

MISS TANNER, daughter of ex-Commissioner of Pensions Corporal Tanner, is the Private Secretary of Mr. Huston, Cashier of the U. S. Treasury. She gets a salary of $1800 a year, presents about 6000 drafts for signature and handles something like $40,000,000 in cash every year.

HENRY M. STANLEY expects to reach New York early in November. During his coming tour he will travel in a private car constructed especially for him. Four years ago he made a contract with a Baltimore man to deliver lectures on Africa for $100 apiece. It is said that he will receive from $500 to $5000 for each of his lectures this coming season.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO has now 3501 saloons.

FLORIDA'S orange crop will be short.

FRANCE is decreasing in population.

APPLES are a very light crop this year.

THERE are 80,000 stammerers in Germany.

MAD dogs are very numerous in Georgia.

THE volcano of Kilauea, Alaska, is again active.

THE old native of Oregon is forty-six years of age.

GEORGIA has 300 life-time prisoners in the penitentiary.

THE cultivation of grapes is on the increase in Canada.

NEARLY 2000 electric cars are running in the United States.

LORD WOLSELEY has assumed command of the troops in Ireland.

BOSTON alone has about 100 miles of electrically operated roads.

THE cucumber pickle crop of the West is reported as being short.

A "HAIR THIEF" is despoiling the women of Detroit, Mich., of their hair.

WESTERN shippers are complaining of an unprecedented lack of freight cars.

AN English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of Canadian coal mines.

IT is expected that the next cane crop in Cuba will be the largest in ten years.

HARVARD COLLEGE men propose to erect a new library building to cost $100,000.

THE submarine telegraph system of the world consists of 120,070 nautical miles of cable.

THE longest electrical railroad yet operated is to be built from Seattle to Tacoma, Washington.

PROFESSOR BARNARD, of Lick Observatory, California, has discovered a new comet.

AN eleven-year-old boy, named Bonneville, has accomplished the ascent of Mont Blanc.

APPLES grown within the limits of California are becoming less abundant with each season.

ONE Colorado county has 100 artesian wells. New ones do not decrease the flow of the old ones.

THERE is more shipping now in the port at Charleston, S. C., than at any time for the last five years.

THE British Government has forbidden the importation into England of live cattle from Holland.

AT a conference of Irish Nationalists in Dublin, a deputation was appointed to visit this country in the interest of the cause.

IT is estimated that visitors to the Maine resorts left $6,000,000 with the hotel and boarding house keepers of that State last summer.

THE recent flood in Senegal, Africa, is said to have carried off 9000 victims. The natives of Cayes are without food and in a deplorable condition.

THE sum total of bills introduced in the lower branch of Congress at the past session was 12,128. The total consigned to the Senate mill was 4428, making a grand total of 16,556.

IT is reported that the seven peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina are smoking. As this occurred just before the Charleston earthquake persons in the neighborhood are alarmed.

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

A Russian Professor Takes Poison Before His Class.

An extraordinary story is telegraphed from St. Petersburg, Russia. It is probable no romancer has ever imagined a more dramatic incident.

A young professor of medicine, Koucharsky by name, closed a lecture on poisonous acids to a class in the laboratory of the university by pouring into a glass some drops of one of the poisons, saying as he drank them: "In two minutes you are going to see a man die before your eyes. Gentlemen, I bid you farewell."

The students rushed up and tried to administer an antidote, but it was powerless. At the expiration of the time he had fixed Koucharsky was a corpse.

There is great excitement in St. Petersburg over this tragic incident. It is generally believed the Professor had gone suddenly mad, for no motive for the act, so far as is known, existed. He leaves a wife, of whom he was very fond, and two little children. He will be buried with great pomp at the expense of the State.

A STRAW-PAPER TRUST, representing eighty-two mills with an output of 3[illegible] daily, has been formed to control t[illegible] west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

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CHARLES PRICE.
For Associate Justice:
WM. T. FAIRCLOTH.
For Superior Court Judges:
4th District, O. J. Spears.
8th District, A. L. Coble
10th District, J. W. Bowman.
For Congress:
CLAUDE M. BERNARD,
of Pitt.
For Solicitor:
CHARLES C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
For Senators—First District:
JOHN W. HALSTEAD,
of Camden.
ELISHA T. SKIPES,
of Hertford.

THE GOOD RESULTS ALREADY SEEN.

The fruits of the campaign of 1888 that retired Cleveland and a Democratic House, and elected Harrison with a Republican Congress that was pledged and charged to subserve American interests as a whole, are harvested. The long struggle over patriotic services are served, and the great Republic has begun diversifying all her industries, beginning new works, enlarging old plants, preparing for the greatest stride the Nation has ever experienced or that the world has ever seen.

The McKinley protection tariff bill is a law. It has been a notable struggle. An impudent minority strutted about proclaiming that it would not permit this nor allow that to become a law. The Nation by a very decided majority had said it wanted reconstruction in the interests of American labor in the shop and in the field. The first undertaking was to tame this minority and establish the principal for all time that *majorities rule*. Our country, from Washington to Reed, has always found the man for emergencies when it imperatively needed him. Tom Reed schooled the Democrats effectually. He gave them lessons, approved by all sensible men, that they will remember and that will act as precedence for all time.

The resulting details of the tariff bill will give work to millions or more Americans in factory and field The Republic will grow and expand under it. Whole establishments from abroad will hasten here to go to work making here what they have been making abroad for us. In ten years we will double our capacity in many diversified industries. The farm schedules will give the home market to home producers in most things. The outlook is hopeful and in every way encouraging. And thanks to the Republican party for it.

A Washington correspondent states that one side of Speaker Reed's desk in the House was reduced to splinters by his gavel. It it likewise discovered that Speaker Reed nearly reduced the Democratic party to mincemeat. Whenever a belligerent Democrat indulges in a "mill" with the Leviathan from Maine, he found it to be a "mill" that "grinds exceedingly fine."

A furious Democratic exchange commenting upon the adjournment of Congress, shouts: "What have they done?" Well, the Republican majority have done considerable. Possibly it might have done more, but incidentally the question stalks into pre-eminence: "What have the Democrats done but kick?"

It certainly was a bad break that Governor Cambell of Ohio made in opening an address to the convicts of the Columbus Penitentiary. "I am glad to see so many here," said he, and they are nearly all Democrats like himself.

Idaho is a good cousin to Republicanism. The Republicon pyramid of 1890 is growing in splendid form, Oregon, Vermont, Maine, Wyoming and Idaho, The new States are keeping company with the party of patriotism and progress.

President Harrison's administration has paid $205,714,410 of the National debt in its nineteen months of life passed. President Cleveland's administration paid $341,386,980 in in the whole four years of its life.

The Democracy has been growling for four or five years that the Tariff question "must be settled." Now they are howling because it is settled. They cannot be satisfied on the Tariff question, whatever is done,

The Republicans carried the city of Chattanooga, Tenn, at the election on the 14th inst. The political complexion of the new Board of Aldermen will be 11 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

The earnest and persistent policy of the Republican party against polygamy has forced the Mormon Church to forbid plural marriages and to order obedience to the law.

AMERICAN HOMES.

President Harrison gave the whole country something to think about and ponder over in his speech at Ottumwa a few days ago. It was an impromptu response to an address of welcome by the Governor of the State on behalf of the managers of the Iowa Industrial Exposition. We quote an extract.

If I should attempt to interpret the lesson of this structure, I should say it was an illustration of how much that is artistic and graceful is to be found in the common things of life; and if I should make an application of the lesson, it would be to suggest that we might profitably carry into all our homes and into all neighborly intercourse the same transforming spirit. The common things of things of this life, touched by a loving spirit, may be made to glow and glisten. The common intercourse of life, touched by friendliness and love, may be made to fill every home and neighborhood with a brightness that jewels cannot shed and it is pleasant to think that in our American home life we have reached this ideal in a degree unexcelled elsewhere. I believe that in the American home, whether in the city or on the farm, the American father and the American mother, in their relations to the children, are kinder, more helpful and benignant than any others. In these homes is the strength of our institutions. Let these be corrupted, and the government itself has lost the stone of strength upon which it securely rests.

POLITICAL FARMING.

A contemporary significantly remarked that

"The farmer cultivates the earth, but the political candidates are cultivating the farmer just now."

This, of course, is the time for such cultivation, and it would seem more necessary this year than ever before—at least from the politicians, standpoint. It may be, however, that the sly fox politicians will cultivate in vain. The farmers are not cabbages, And, besides, anybody that knows anything about either farmers or cabbages knows that neither the one nor the other will continuously yield good crops, if the only cultivation they ever get is just before harvest time. Politicians of the genus fox will, no doubt, as they look over the country, see a great harvest; but it is very likely to prove a harvest of "sour grapes" to them. That is, the fruit will be out of their reach. And won't that set their teeth on edge?

The political outlook is good. Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, who as Secretary of the Republican campaign Committees during a long series of years had an experience in Congressional campaigns not equalled by any one in the country, says of the outlook "The prospects of a Republican majority in the next House are looking decidedly better than they did a month ago. There was then some uncertainty as to how the people were viewing certain matters in Congress. The verdict thus far has been emphatically favorable. The voice of the people has been that of endorsement.

Judge Samuel T. Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died last week, in his 75th year of age. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862. His opinion on Constitutional law will be quoted as the highest legal authority for centuries to come.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1890

The President will not appoint a successor to the late Justice Samuel F. Miller on the bench of the U. S. Supreme court until after Congress meets. The name of a number of prominent gentlemen have been mentioned for the place, among them Attorney General Miller, Secretaries Noble and Tracy, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, and Senators Edmunds and Spooner. Positions upon the bench of this, our highest judicial tribunal, are not sought for in the same manner as other offices under the government. That is to say, no gentleman of sufficient ability to satisfactorily discharge the responsible duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court would be guilty of the indelicacy of applying personally to the President for the appointment, nor would he knowingly allow his friends to do so for him. It is only when the President asks for suggestions that that the party leaders are given an opportunity to put in a good word for their friends. The reason for this is, that the President is presumed to be sufficiently familiar, either personally or by trustworthy hearsay, with the status, legal and otherwise, of the more prominent members of his party to enable him to select the proper man.

After discussing the matter fully in all its bearings, the Cabsnet has, I have the best of reasons for believing, decided that it was inadvisable for the president to call an extra session of Congress previous to the regular meeting in December and Mr. Harrison has acquiesed, although his first opinion was that it ought to be done.

Of all senseless and baseless canards ever attempted by the unreliable Democratic press, that sprung by the New York World, charging that the census returns were being destroyed in the interest of the Republican party, was the weakest. It bore its contradiction upon its face and Democrats joined with Republicans in denouncing a paper that would print such a story, when a few minutes work on the part of its Washington correspondent would have shown its utter falsity

Mr. Blaine will go to Ohio next week to take part in the campaign in Major McKinleys district.

Political Economy National, Not Universal in Its Application.

National Economist.

The mistake that most political economists make is in attempting to lay down one general rule or system as applicable to all nations. God has not made two human beings alike, in fact, not two things alike, so far as we know in all the universe, yet with this fact before them, political economists lay down a system and pretend that it will apply equally to all nations of the earth, without regard to their different conditions and circumstances as to location, climate, production or population. It would be about as proper and consistent to prescribe the same food and the same clothing for the Icelander as you would for the man living in the tropics. It is best for the people composing a nation that its policy should be such as to afford its own people the largest quantity of this world's products at the cheapest cost or price at which it can be done consistent with the cost of production. It is best for all mankind that this should be done by every nation. This can only be accomplished by giving employment to the people and developing the resources of the country. The more general the one and the more extensive the other, the nearer you come to accomplishing this end. The more you develop the more there will be to distribute, and the more general the employment, the more wages there will be paid to the people who work. Wages paid is but another name for distribution of products among the people. It should be the chief object of a nation to pass such laws as will accomplish this result. The protection of labor and the development of the resources of the country should be paramount objects with all governments.

The nearer you come to this the nearer you attain the end for which all governments should be established, to wit—the Protection and prosperity of the people. We claim that the American system of Protection has accomplished this, and that our people are better educated, better housed, better clothed, better fed, own more of the houses in which they live, have not only more of the necessaries but more of the luxuries and comforts of life than the people of any other country. And this applies more particularly to our work people, as compared with the work people of other countries, so that today we are the most prosperous, powerful and civilized nation in the world.

Southern Progress.

The people who have for five years been constantly predicting that the South could not keep on in its steady march of progress must be amazed by this time to see that despite their croakings, despite Wall stree financial manipulations, despite low prices for iron and all other causes that one might suppose would retard its development, the South moves forward with an ever accelerating rate of growth. Nothing seems to retard it. From the Potomac River to the Rio Grande there is an ever winding industrial development, a rapid improvement in the financial condition of the farmers a great activity in the building of railroades, fine hotels, costly dwellings and splendid business structures and a steady increase in prosperity. From the boundless stores of hidden riches in its little hills and mountains the South is creating wealth more rapidly than was ever done before in any part of this country, and yet the work has barely commenced. The record of the last nine months shows the organization of upward of 3000 new enterprises, including almost every line of industry from the small saw mill to great steal and iron works, and the last quarter of the year bids fair to be the most active ever seen in the South.—*Manufacturers' Record, October 4th.*

There is one thing that would stop the rapid development of the South, and that one thing Southern Statesmen are striving for. They want Free Trade, which would spread a cloud of darkness over the bright industrial future now lying before it under the shelter of Protection. How long will the South continue to send representatives to Congress who work and vote for the adoption of a policy inimical to her highest interests? With the growth of mines and factories and their concomitant diversifications of industrial life, old social distinctions will die out and the race problem reach its final solution.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., York

Free Trade Gets a Black Eye

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A few weeks ago Mr. Reed was honored with a most brilliant vindication by his neighbors. The Republican party carried portland with a greatly increased majority. Last Saturday, the city of Covington, where Mr. Carlisle lives, held its municipal election, and for the first time on record went Republican.

Stick to the party that keeps its promises. Don't be carried away by glittering generalities which, when analyzed, means nothing.

Political Rot.

North State

As a sample of the kind of stuff which is published by some of the Democratic newspapers in this State for the purpose of influencing voters we copy the following from the Raleigh Daily *Chronicle:*

"We appeal to the peace loving citizens of North Carolina. You white men who assert that the Democratic party brought on the late war (in which you are wrong) and who on this account have voted the Republican ticket. You Quakers in the east and in the west, and you old line whigs everywhere—one and all—we appeal to you to look just in our front and see the yawning abyss of race conflict and God forbid, of civil strife, we tear again—and as men with consciences and with grave duties to perform—to unite with the conservative men of North Carolina, and stop the wild rush of the new time Republican party, with its evident tendency towards rule or ruin,"

See the yawning abyss of race conflict indeed! Where in the name of truth is there in all North Carolina the slightest evidence of conflict between the races? The Democrats in Congress whenever they have opened their mouths have asserted with great emphasis that the relations between the whites and blacks in the South were of the most friendly order, and yet political newspapers, for the sole aim of arousing feeling, talk about impending race conflict and apprehended civil strife

The Durham *Globe*, which under its present management seems to have the courage of its convictions and to be disposed to speak the truth in political matters and to appeal to reason and common sense rather than fill its columns with such puerile productions as the above, thus comments on the same.

"Poor old *Chronicle*. It is the kind of rot as the above which causes the South to be held down. The frothing and foaming of the political jobbers and hucksters who yell until they are hoarse and blue in the face against all classes but corrupt Democratic leaders, have done more to keep this sectional fire burning and checking northern men from coming to this State than all the Ku-klux and Nightriders of the South, when they held sway in the long ago.

Boys of the Daniels' stripe, who were in their swaddling clothes when the unfortunate war came, use their lungs to howl about what cannot happen, when they should be manly enough and honest enough to admit that the war is over and that a new and prosperous era is possible, and that where once war laid the mailed hand of desolation was to again become the pride of the commercial world.

But Daniels sees a fat job; the printing cyntract, from which he makes a handsome thing without touching r type—and so he throws wet blankets on the flames of progress which conservative and pushing men have started.

The idea of youthful Joseph predicting civil strife! It is idiocy in the superlative."

STATE NEWS.

There are sixteen North Carolina boys attending the Johns Hopkins University this session.

A white man weighing over seven hundred pounds, was brought to Raleigh for exhibition. He had to be hauled to the fair grounds in a cart.

Joseph Worley, a notorious moonshiner, who is also under indictment for murder, has been brought to Wilmington by Deputy United States Marshal C. A. Avant, of Macon, Ga., by whom he was arrested near Thomasville, Ga. Two of Wooley's friends who tried to kill the marshals were killed themselves in the attempt.

Newberne *Journal*: Mr. Eugene Tucker has two Duchess d' Angouleme pear trees in his garden that seem lo be endeavoring to become perpetual bearers. One crop of the pears has matured, other pears now on the trees are about half grown, others still are quite young—only about as large as big grapes—and there are also blooms now on the trees.

Col. Paul F. Faison, chairman of the board of directors of the State penitentiary has just returned from a visit to the penitentiary farm along the Roanoke river, and gives a most flattering account of the condition of the farm. There are now about 1,800 to 2,000 acres of land in cultivation. Col. Faison says that the cotton made this year will amount to 500 bales, and at least three or four thousand barrels of corn will be made. He found the men in excellent condition in regrd to health, There are about 180 convicts on the farm at present.

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And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking
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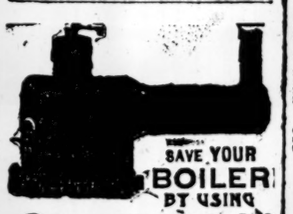

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Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

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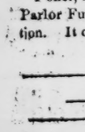
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I offer, at private sale, a Walnut set of Parlor Furniture. It is in good condition. It cost $75. I will take $30.
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The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for its patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

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FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
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The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING OCT'R 21, 1890.

Federal Court here this week.

The Fair opens to-day and will continue three days.

On account of the Fair the CAROLINIAN goes to press a little earlier this week.

The late good weather has been utilized by the farmers in gathering their crops.

The Edenton Fair will be held next week. Let a big crowd go up from Elizabeth City.

Capt. E. Steen, of the steamer "Vesper," reports that the Blockade Beacon in Croatan Sound is gone.

The CAROLINIAN is glad to hear that Mr. C. W. Hollowell is much better and that his eyesight is improving.

Dr. Winborne, who was the resident physician at Nag's Head this season, died at his home in Perquimans last week.

The Park Fair is over. The weather was favorable, but neither the attendance nor the exhibits were as large as last year.

Remember, the subscription price of the CAROLINIAN is $1.50 when paid in advance; if not paid until the end of the year $2 will be charged

There will be a special train on Wednesday, to-morrow, from Edenton in the morning and return in the evening. It will stop at all the stations.

At the Republican county convention of Currituck held on the 11th inst., C. J. Archer of Moyock, was appointed Chairman of the County Executive Committee.

By his "card" in this issue of the CAROLINIAN, it will be seen that L. J. Copeland has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for Clerk of the Court in Perquimans county.

Capt. Geo. A. Hussey, owner of the Steamer "Tahoma," has established a steamboat line from Murfreesboro to Edenton, connecting with the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

We acknowledge an invitation to attend the marriage of Miss Myra Lee, daughter of Dr. Henning K. Darden, of Lexington, Ky, to Mr. Leroy L Brinkley, of Edenton, N. C., on October 22.

One of the specially interesting features of the Fair will be a musical steamship and locomotive made by Mr. W. T. Morris of Princess Ann county, Va. It will be on exhibition. Do not fail to see it. It is really a curiosity.

It is a notable fact that there is not a dwelling house unoccupied in Elizabeth City, Applications are being continually made for residences. This demand should by all means be met by the erection of comfortable dwellings. Let those having surplus capital do this. Not only would it pay, but it would aid in increasing our population.

Only one more issue of the CAROLINIAN before the election. It has conducted the canvass in what it has conceived to be a dignified and manly way. It has discussed principles instead of making appeals to prejudice and passion. To its readers, one and all, it says. Vote in accordance with your honest convictions. Do that which your better judgment will approve. If every citizen does this, all will be well.

There was a heavy wind storm in this locality on Thursday night. It "shook up" the town but, fortunately, did little damage here. At least 40 poles on the telegraph line between here and Edenton were blown down; near Nixonton the house of Noah Bright was demolished and a young man hurt; about Woodville, Winfall and other places it was very severe and destructive, assuming the character of a cyclone.

Wm. H. Clark, Esq., in ante-bellum times one of the leading business men of Elizabeth City, but who 18 years ago removed to Philadelphia where he now resides, has been spending a week here visiting his many old friends. The years deal with him lightly for he does not appear any older than when he left. He says there are only three of his young manhood associates still living here—Reuben F. Overman, A. L. Jones, and Robert Sawyer.

Determined to give the patrons of the fair as much for their money as possible, in addition to the Grand Balloon Ascension, and good Racing and other attractions the Managers have secured Senator M. W. Ransom to deliver his popular, entertaining and instructive address on Agriculture and kindred topics on Thursday, It will be remembered that he was invited and came to deliver an address at the old Fair years ago but the storm prevented. He has expressed a desire to "fill that appointment" ever since, and will do so at the Fair grounds on Thursday at 12 o'clock M. Let everybody go and hear him, for as a speaker and orator he has few superiors.

If you are going to do anything do it promptly.

Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for Ladies at Moses Weisel's.

Fine white sugar sprinked over proud flesh will remove it with very little trouble,

225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

Special low rates have been secured on the Railroad and all the trains will stop at the Fair Ground Station.

THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

To fumigate a room, heat an iron shovel and drop vinegar on it. Have the doors and windows open.

Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

Give the children responsibilities—something to do that shall awaken their sense of usefulness, and be their own particular task to perform.

Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a *last* specially for you.

There are editors who say one thing one week and another the next, giving as a reason "I am paid for it." The CAROLINIAN isn't conducted in that way. Its editorial columns are not for sale—cannot be purchased to say what the editor don't endorse at any price.

Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room skylights, piles of goods and *low bottom prices.*

Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

Happiness! It is like the thistle-down which the children chase, open-palmed, through the air; but can scarcely seize; or like the lovely color that flits across a pure cheek and is gone; or like a drop of dew that flames like an opal on a green leaf and dies at the kiss of the sun; or like the beautiful flower that blooms in our pathway and which we seize with eager hands, only to find, alas! its petals dropping away through our trembling hands.

Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office.

It is too bad to bring a boy up to think that his mother and sisters were created expressly to wait upon him and do his bidding. No special instruction is needed to produce this result. It is continually worked after and never expected to render little service to others the habit of selfishness and indifference to the rights of other members of the family soon becomes dominant. When he marries, alas for that man's wife!

With all their talk, does 'any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

In reply to a query propounded by "A Farmer," the CAROLINIAN has this to say: The Farmers' Alliance movement, it is true, is assuming giant proportions in many sections of the country. But many great dangers confront the movement—dangers which have wrecked almost every popular expression of the people in behalf of the great agricultural interests, chief among which is the infamous efforts of demagogues to wire in and really direct the movement. The cunning and designing politicians are not asleep.

Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:
Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope.

All real progress is slow. Sudden jerks give a backrun impetus and but little eventful gain. The lesson learned in youth, and seemingly forgotten, bears fruit in maturity. The struggles to do right that seem so hard and so often ineffective are steadily bending to the State where right doing is a pleasure. The efforts we make for any worthy object may not seem successful to-day or to-morrow, but they are a part of the grand rush that is going on slowly but surely, and no one of them can we afford to lose.

LOCAL MENTION

Everybody is talking "Fair" this week.—Work on the Ice Factory is in active progress.—A double marriage took place at the Albemarle House last week, the contracting parties being Mr. Charles H. Doyle and Lula Simcoe, and Mr. W. F. Minson and Miss Lula Z. Quillen, all of Norfolk. Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, of the Baptist Church officiated.—Felix Jones, Esq., of Camden, called on Thursday. He gave an encouraging report.—The new steeple of the Colored Methodist Church adds greatly to the appearance of the edifice. Pastor Caldwell deserves much credit for his untiring energy in accomplishing what has been done.—"Where are you going my friend?" "Why the Big Fair to attend."—Mr. Joseph Pritchard has returned from Nag's Head where he has just finished another house-moving job.—There is a party in town who has fifteen of more chews he can masticate.—Watch and pay is good scripture.—The Band will discourse soul-stirring music at the Fair this week.—Everybody is coming to see the balloon ascension on Wednesday, that is to-morrow, for it is felt that never may such an opportunity occur again,—A neglected opportunity never gets over it.—

It's a backward firm that don't
Advertise! Advertise!
It's a foolish firm that won't
Advertise! Advertise!

—The oystermen are beginning active work.—The most of our merchants have received their new stock—There was a large crowd of people in town on Saturday. Many of them called at the Secretary's office to make entries for the Fair.—Mrs. L. A. Richardson, of Norfolk, spent a few days here last week visiting the family of Mr. Geo. W. Bell on Upper Main street.—The Edenton band came down on the special train on Tuesday, and made things lively with their thrilling music.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a social call last week from Brother Mitchell of the Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer*.—Shouldn't wonder if there wasn't a number of ladies after that barrel of flour.—The Secretary of the Fair smiles at the envious critics and serenely pursues the even tenor of his ways in thrifty performing the goodness duties imposed upon him.—

If not registered you be,
Just now young, or old or sere,
Nor have a copy of that largest note;
For you're living out of time
If you has don't have your name,
And exercise a freeman's right to vote.

—If the Fair Directors do arrange for an ascension for the special benefit of the Secretary, he has offers of very good company to go up with him.—More new buildings are being erected.—The Electric lights and the Fire Company will be at the Fair on Thursday.—The CAROLINIAN office is the place where you can get your job printing neatly and cheaply done.—The programme of each day's Races are re published in another column.—The large planing mills of C. E. Kramer & Bro. and the Blades Lumber Company are now lighted by electricity.—The electrolier for the Presbyterian Church has arrived and will be put up this week.—Judge Seymour and District Attorney Cook arrived yesterday. Both called and paid their respects to the CAROLINIAN.—Dyer street is being opened from Main to Cottage street.—A Panorama of the great Johnstown flood will be on exhibition at the Fair. Everybody should see it.—Elijah Williams, the Hackman, will be "on deck" this week prepared to carry passengers to the Fair Grounds.

A CARD.

I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public generally my withdrawal from the field as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Perquimans county. I take this step after calm consideration, and believe it to be for the good of my party and in the interest of political harmony.

Very truly,
L. J. COPELAND.

Belvidere, N. C, Oct. 20, 1890.

Beautiful Pictures for ten cents.

In these times ten cents buys a good deal of art and literature. For instance, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* this week embraces thirty-two pages, including the last of the beautiful illustrated Texas editions. It is full of pictures, and also contains an illustrated fashion article, the attractive Wall Street and Entrance articles, pages on the Nicaragua Canal, the convention of the Iron and Steel Institute, etc. It is a great number. For sale by all newsdealers.

Kind Words Of Cheer.

When a proprietor knows he has a great and good remedy for the many ills that flesh and blood are heir to, it pleases him exceedingly to receive such evidences of appreciation as follows:

W. F. Miles, Milesville, N. C., writes: "I have used Botanic Blood Balm and find it to be all that it is recommended to be."

D. C. Blanton, Thomasville, Ga. writes: "I have used Botanic Blood Balm in my family as a tonic and blood purifier with highest satisfactory results."

F. O. Hoffman, editor Times, Rocky Mount, Va., writes: "I am pleased to say that Botanic Blood Balm is the best appetiser and tonic for delicate people I ever saw. It acted like a charm in my case."

F. H. Hickey, 1208 Main street Lynchburg, Va., writes: "I was broke out all over with sores, and my hair was falling out. After using a few bottles of Botanic Blood Balm my hair quit falling out and all the sores got well."

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., S. C., writes: "I had suffered 13 years with eczema and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one half dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which entirely cured me and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

The Elizabeth City Fair.

October 21. 22 and 23, 1890.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

PURSES $655.

First Day—Tuesday, October 21.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M:—Running Race. Open to all. Half-mile heats: best two in three. Four to enter, three to start. Purse $20.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M:—"Farmers' Trotting Race." For horses owned in the District at least six months before this Fair, and never having trotted in a professional race. Purse $75.

Second Day—Wednesday, October 22.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M:—Running Race. Same conditions and purse as on first day. The horse having won the first money on first day barred in this race. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $20.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Mule Race to Road Cart. Open to all. Four to enter, three to start. Purse $25.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race for three minute class. For horses owned in the District at least six months before this Fair. Record made by horses in Farmers' race on first day no bar to entry. Purse $100.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race for 2:25 class. Open to all eligible. Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, October 23.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M:—Running Mule Race. Open to all. Half mile heats best two in three. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $15.

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race for 2:50 class. Open to all. Records made during the Fair no bar. Purse $100.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race. Free to all. Purse $200.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican delegates elected in the several precincts of Pasquotank are hereby called to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Monday, October 27, 1890, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary.
By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.
J. S. WILCOX, Chm'n.

Notice!

Petition to sell Land for Assets:

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare county. In the Superior Court.

George B. Eliven, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Berry, dec'd, vs. John E. Berry and Lovey T. Berry.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lovey T. Berry, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that she appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare county, on or before the 10th day of November, 1890, and show cause, if any she has, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.
This the 24th day of September, 1890.
JOHN W. EVANS,
Clerk Superior Court

State Republican Platform

At the Republican State Convention at Raleigh on the 28th of August, 1890, the following platform was adopted:

We the Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled, do Hereby Resolve:

1. That we hereby renew our faith and allegiance to the Republican party, reaffirm the principles of the party as expressed in the platform of 1888, and cordially indorse the administration of President Harrison as wise, just and patriotic.

2. That the thanks of the American people are due to a Republican Congress for the speedy enactment of the Silver bill and to President Harrison for his prompt approval of the same, thereby relieving the financial distress of the country, and in this especially so, in view of the united opposition of the Democrats in Congress.

3. We deplore the action of the Senate in failing to pass the Blair educational bill and earnestly urge upon our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of some such bill as will give the necessary aid to our public schools, thereby enabling the poor children of our State to become educated.

4. We denounce the Democratic party for the passage of the election law in the Legislature of 1889, which was so formed and so intended as to enable corrupt politicians to defeat by fraud and trickery the honest will of the people and thereby nullifying that section of the State Constitution which says: "All elections ought to be free."

5. We renew our demands for the repeal of the iniquitous "county government system" and maintain that the same is in gross violation of Sec. 2, Art. 7, of the Constitution which declares that all political power is vested in and derived from the people; is founded upon their will only and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

6. That we sympathize with the farmers in their efforts to throw off the despotic yoke of bourbon tyranny which has so long kept them in political servitude as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the aristocratic leaders of the Democratic party.

7. That we demand that our elections shall be free, that all citizens, eligible to vote under our National and State Constitutions, shall have the right to vote as they see fit, their ballots counted as cast and a true return thereof made, and while we prefer that the election of all officers sho'd be had under one and the same law and yet we recognize the fact that the Democratic party has instituted a system a fraud through the medium of their State laws, to defeat the voice of the people in the selection of their Representatives in Congress, and therefore indorse such legislation as may be enacted by Congress as will secure a free vote, fair count and honest return, and thereby the prompt seating in Congress of the honestly elected member.

8. That we cordially approve of the policy of reciprocity inaugurated by Secretary Jas G. Blaine as the best means of opening up the market of the Central American States to the farmers, manufacturers and laborers of the United States.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

I PAY

For This Space,

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People

Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People

Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALMONSKY.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept. 22, 1890
Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP. Principal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metallic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1890.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C.A. Snow & Co,
— OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, —
Washington, - D. C

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
J. W. WHARTON,
Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce—
Commission Merchant,
5 Clark Street, Phila.
Oranges, Apples. Potatoes
Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables
A Specialty.
Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

This Man was Skinned
through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones
about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money we are
Ficte princeps, which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, China Glassware Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery Lime Cement &c
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served, We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE
Wants of the People.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

H. Hiltgartner Sons
Steam
Marble Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 &528 West Baltimore St
ALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N C.

Maltby & Oldfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN
Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.
Drain Tiles,
For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.
Cement Pipe,
For Well Curbs and large Culverts.

George S. Oldfield,
Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.
—Telephone No. 206.—
Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.
Norfolk, - Va.

NETS FOR '90-91
The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and, as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the
Best Goods
are the most economical to the poores Fisherman.
Our Mr. Cha's P. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,
Boston Mass

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M, Northbound, leaves at 2:25 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M, and returning, arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. Is, Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; flat-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERT Superintend

A Handsome and Useful Present,
"GET THE BEST."
The PAUL E. WIRT
Fountain Pen.
"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*
Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable, To suit any hand.
More sold than all others combined; *Send for Catalogue.*
Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa.
(Mention this Paper.)

FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

Thrilling Scenes at the Burning of the Leland, Syracuse, N. Y.

Five Guests Perish and Thirty Seriously Injured.

The Leland Hotel, the costliest establishment of its kind in Syracuse, N. Y., was swept from its site the other morning in a whirlwind of fire. Under its roof were upward of 160 guests and boarders, whose lives were imperilled from the moment the fire was discovered.

The known dead are only five. Two or three may die of their injuries, but it was confidently asserted by the hotel people that all the missing had been accounted for. The number of those injured is twenty-four. There were one hundred guests and twenty-five employes in the hotel. According to the latest reports the dead are as follows: Annie Cummings, New York, cook, aged twenty-four years; almost instantly killed; died in patrol wagon. Bridget Doyle, Marcellus, N. Y., cleaner; killed by jumping from sixth story window. William E. Harrop, Elizabeth, N. J.; died at hospital. Mary Paddan, laundry girl; killed by jumping from sixth story window. Rose Schwarz, aged twenty-three years, servant; died at hospital.

Night Clerk John Bridgman was in charge of the office, and the hotel had settled down to its nightly quiet, when at 12.15 one of the night hands rushed, white-faced, through a rear door. It did not need his statement that the house was on fire, for a great puff of smoke came with him through the open door, filling the office. In an instant the clerk's hand was on the automatic alarm and the next moment bells were ringing in every one of the 139 rooms in the hotel, rudely awakening the sleepers just settled for a comfortable night's rest.

But the rapidity with which the fire swept through this building was such that before the guests could get into the halls they were filled with suffocating smoke, and in thirty minutes the walls had fallen in. Had it not been for the rope fire-escapes in each room the loss of life would have been far greater than it was. This contrivance was nothing but a woven cord with a webbing to pass under the arms and a safety pulley to retard a too hasty descent, but by its use many lives were saved.

The young man in charge of the elevator stuck to his post with great bravery until the elevator was on fire and the flames shot from top to bottom of the shaft. Until then he kept the elevator running to the fifth floor and brought down many who would doubtless have perished.

The scene from the street, where a great crowd soon gathered, was piteous. At many windows of the five stories of the burning building could be seen men and women calling for help or making their escape by the ropes. In a window in the fifth story a man and woman were seen struggling in each other's arms. The woman evidently wanted to throw herself out of the window. Below them was a sea of flames, and soon after they were lost to view.

On the same floor four girls appeared at a window and their screams for help could be heard above the din and roar. The firemen shouted to them to stay where they were. The hook-and-ladder apparatus was brought quickly into action, but the network of telegraph and electric-light wires in the street greatly interfered with getting it into position and much precious time was lost cutting them away.

Among the frightened women at the window was Annie Cummings, one of the servants. Her companions tried to dissuade her from jumping. While the ladder-men were at work hoisting ladders, willing hands stretched the life-saving net below the window. Miss Cummings jumped with the evident intention of landing in the net, but in her descent she struck the wires, her body bounded over and over, and she fell, a bruised and mangled heap, seven feet from the net. Her death must have been instantaneous. Had she waited a moment her life would have been saved, for the extension ladder was in position a few seconds later. A cry of horror escaped the spectators when it was seen to be too short, but it changed to hearty cheers when one of the ladder-men ran up and, standing on the topmost round, reached up and safely helped all the women down to the ladder.

At the same moment a woman appeared at a north window on the fourth floor, holding a babe in her arms. Her pitiful cries came down upon the ears of the horrified crowd, but no help could reach her. Chief Henry Reiley yelled to her through his speaking trumpet to throw out the fire-escape rope. She heard it and obeyed, but as she was climbing out of the window the flames overtook her and claimed both mother and child for their own. The woman fell back into the room, and another tragedy was ended.

In the window directly above the one in which this awful tragedy of love was enacted was a woman in her night robe. She seemed irresolute, for to leap was certain death. To stay was almost as certain to result in death.

The poor creature wrung her hands and stretched them out toward the throng below. Then she clambered upon the window-sill and after a moment placed her hands above her head, as one does in diving.

A low murmur of horror ran through the crowd below. The hands were lowered, then clasped as if in prayer on the bosom of the fated woman.

Then she stepped down into the room, and almost at the same instant the flames loomed up behind her in the room and seemed to stretch out their forked arms and gather her in. She was seen no more.

The firemen found a beautiful young mother under the stairway, clad only in her nightdress and clasping a young babe to her bosom. Both were unconscious and were taken to the Sisters' hospital.

On all sides men and women in all stages of undress could be seen dropping from the windows or lowering themselves by the fire-escapes. The same scenes were being enacted in the inner court of the hotel. At one time six or seven persons were heaped together, unconscious or injured too badly to move, on the roof of the boiler-house. They were brought down by the firemen.

In an hour the building was a mass of ruins, and when daylight broke, all that remained of the handsomest hotel between New York and Buffalo was a section of the northeast corner and the elevator shaft, the latter threatening to fall at any minute. Fortunately there was little or no wind.

One of the guests, R. E. Johnston lost $40,000 worth of contracts for the appearance of Musin, the violinist, in this country. He attracted great attention as he made his way from floor to floor on one leg, carrying his artificial limb under his arm. He declined in favor of the ladies all offers of assistance.

How the fire originated has not yet been definitely determined, and it is doubtful if it ever will be, so rapid was the progress of the flames. It is thought, however, that it started in the bakery, which adjoins the kitchen.

The building cost $80,000, and was leased by Van Buren Leland and Warren Leland, Jr., who, on the 8th of May, 1888, opened the hotel, when 4000 invited guests were present. The building was owned by the Everson estate.

HUGE PRAIRIE FIRES.

A Deplorable Condition of Affairs in North Dakota.

T. S. Underhill, one of the Railroad Commissioners of North Dakota, lives at Antelope, west of the Missouri River, where he is interested in raising stock, and reports a somewhat deplorable condition of affairs among the ranchmen of his district, resulting from the recent almost unprecedented prairie fires. Between Hart and Cannon Ball Rivers and in the valleys the destruction has been almost complete, while about Kildeer Mountain and east of there nothing has been left for stock to live upon. At the Riverside ranch, at the mouth of Little Hart River, 500 tons of hay and 300 head of cattle were burned up.

At the Perkins ranch, on the Cann on Ball River, the loss was the heaviest. The Wicks ranch lost everything except the house and stables. In all the settlements in the valleys of the Hart, Cannon Ball and Knife Rivers the loss has been heavy, the fire traveling with such fury as to go completely through the villages. In almost every instance in the valleys the small farmers have lost their crops and feed for the winter. During the course of the fire the wind was blowing a hurricane. At the Riverside ranch, fire-breaks of 700 feet in width had been made, but the flames leaped over them as if they were not there. The ranchmen are inclined to lay these fires to the Indians from the Fort Yates reservation, who come up into the valleys of the Hart, Cannon Ball and Knife Rivers and drive the game south, and burn the prairies behind them to prevent the game from going back.

MORE than 150,000 words were cabled from Woodstock, Canada, on a recent day, to the London newspapers. They took a verbatim report of the stunning up on both sides of the Birchall case and the Judge's charge, the longest cablegram ever sent. The cost of cabling the proceedings will be close to $15,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ARTHUR D. FARLEY, First Lieutenant of Company C, New Hampshire Militia, has left Nashua, and several forgeries of notes, amounting to $4000, are charged against him.

DR. WALTER FLEMING and General Milton S. Littlefield were arrested in New York city and held on a charge made by Mrs. Stephani of receiving $5150 from her to have a lunacy commission appointed in the case of her insane son Alphonse and applying the money to other purposes. Alphonse is the murderer of Lawyer Reynolds.

Two babies, children of Mrs. Anna Aldrich, were burned to death in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) tenement. They were twin sisters, and their little four-year-old brother was the innocent cause of their death.

THE first heavy frost of the season occurred at Bellows Falls, Vt.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL has been re-elected as United States Senator from Vermont.

THE completion of the police count shows the population of New York city to be 1,710,715, as against 1,513,501 returned by the federal census takers, an increase of 197,214.

THE Comte de Paris visited the battlefields around Gettysburg, Penn.

MAYOR GLEASON, of Long Island City, N. Y., was convicted of assault in the third degree.

GOVERNOR BRACKETT, of Massachusetts, nominated Daniel W. Bond, of Northampton, to be Associate Justice of the Superior Court.

JAMES PHILLIPS, a miner, was killed by a fall of rock and coal in the No. 4 colliery at Audenried, Penn. At 7 o'clock that same morning two Hungarians met a similar fate in one of the chambers in No. 11 slope, at the same place.

DR. HENRY G. MCGONEGAL, who killed Annie Goodwin, the cigarette girl, by malpractice, was sentenced in New York city to fourteen years' imprisonment at hard labor at Sing Sing. He is more than seventy years old.

THE Leland Hotel at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and the first meagre details indicated that nearly fifty guests and employes perished in the flames.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York city, made a demand on the Federal Census Bureau at Washington for a recount of that city's population.

IN Jersey City, N. J., Mrs. Catharine Schwoerer died in great agony after partaking of soup supposed to have been poisoned by her son.

KING CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, gave a dinner at the Palace in Copenhagen to the officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore. The United States Minister and Mrs. Carr were also present.

THE deaths from cholera at Aleppo, Turkey, average fifty daily.

THE Russian Government will shortly introduce a reformed judicial system in Siberia and the Russian possessions of Central Asia.

AN imperial order was issued in Berlin, Germany, that all the schools be closed on October 20, the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of General Count von Moltke.

THE Messrs Merry, one of the largest muslin and calico firms of Glasgow, Scotland, have failed. Their liabilities are enormous.

THE Perseverance cotton mill, situated near Bolton, Lancashire, England, has been destroyed by fire. Thirty thousand spindles were ruined.

THE King and Queen of Denmark were entertained at luncheon on board the American cruiser Baltimore at Copenhagen.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE strike of the colliers in New Zealand has collapsed.

THE State of Ohio has established free labor bureaus.

THE barbers' Sunday closing movement is rapidly spreading.

NONE but citizens can be employed on the city works in Pittsburg.

THE Pittsburg building trade unions are at war with the Knights of Labor painters.

MONTREAL (Canada) bakers are owed $30,000, and they decided to raise prices.

THE world's glass workers are to be brought in one union under the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK slate and metal roofers have agreed to work eight hours for $3.50 for a year.

TWENTY trade unions of women have been organized since 1874, when the first one was formed.

NEW YORK shoe salesmen want stores closed at 8 o'clock, and 10,000 people signed the petition.

BY law no Toronto (Canada) contractor on city work can pay a laborer less than fifteen cents an hour.

THE wages of iron and steel workers in the midland district of England have been reduced five per cent.

A NEW restaurant in Paris has colored men waiters, West Indians and others, stranded after the Exposition.

MME. BLAVATSKY has started a club for working women in London. One gentleman gave her $5000 for the purpose.

A SOCIETY of London waiters has offered to work without "tips" upon condition that their wages are increased by hotels.

THE national organization of the marble industry of the United States was completed in New York city by the election of officers.

THE New Orleans rice-boats are having trouble, as usual at this time of the year, with the roustabouts. They demand $100 per month.

THE employes of the Erie Railroad have declared that their hours of labor are too long, and have asked for a reduction to a maximum of ten hours.

A NEW machine promises to fill and roll cigars. They say only 14,000 men will be needed to do the work that now employs 58,000 skilled hands. Experts by hand make 500 a day. The machine manufactures 2000 in ten hours.

EIGHT HUNDRED salesgirls in Berlin belong to a union which has had remarkable success. For ten cents a month they receive medical care, medicine and help in getting work. The organization was started by a woman's club in that city.

THE two elder sons of Prince Albrecht of Austria are taught the mason's trade, and the younger one is to be a joiner. The Prince takes a greater interest in this than in any other part of their education. He himself is an excellent bookbinder.

THE Machinery Trades Council is the name of a labor organization about to be formed in Pittsburg. It will be made up of delegates from the various organizations of machinists, pattern-makers, molders, brass-workers and blacksmiths. There will be over 15,000 workmen represented in the council.

FATAL FIRE IN LONDON.

Six Lives Lost Which Might Have Been Saved by Fire Escapes.

Fire destroyed a four-story building on Middle street, London, England, occupied by Rowley & Brock, manufacturers of hats, caps and helmets, and government contractors for military headgear. Six persons lost their lives by being burned to death and thirteen were severely injured.

The fire started in the workshop on the upper floor at 1 o'clock. At the time there were thirty persons in the building. Within two minutes from the time the fire was discovered the building was wrapped in flames, which spread so rapidly that the employes found every avenue of escape except the windows shut off. Through these a number of them jumped to the street. Five of the women employed by the firm were killed in trying to effect an escape in this manner.

Several of the persons confined in the upper rooms of the burning building tied sheeting together, and in a number of cases successfully descended to the street. In some instances, however, the material gave way, and the unfortunates fell to the pavement and were more or less seriously injured.

These fatalities have drawn public attention to the lack of fire escapes on London buildings. All the lives sacrificed at this fire could have been saved if the building had been provided with external means of exit. Fire escapes are practically unknown in London.

A FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Wife and Husband Kill Themselves and Their Baby Dies of Neglect.

A double suicide occurred at Perth Amboy, N. J., a few days ago. Gabor Showdish, a Pole, employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad docks, quarreled with his wife. A babe had been born to them three days before and Showdish accused her of infidelity. The woman became worried on the departure of her husband to his work, and pouring some boiling water on a bunch of matches drank the decoction and was thrown into convulsions, from which she died the same night.

When Showdish learned of her act he secured a pistol and went into his woodshed, where he shot himself through the head, dying at noon next day. The child, the innocent cause of the quarrel, died of neglect during the morning.

JUSTICE MILLER DEAD.

The Eminent Jurist Succumbs to an Apoplectic Stroke.

A Review of His Distinguished Judicial Services.

SAMUEL F. MILLER.

A dispatch from Washington City announces that Associate Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, died during the night at ten minutes to eleven o'clock, from the effects of his recent apoplectic stroke, after lingering for three days. His wife and son were at the bedside. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Tousealin, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Lucy Corkhill, reached Washington next day. He was unconscious to the last and the end was a happy release to the mournful circle by whom death had been momentarily expected since the first attack. It was decided to take the body to Iowa for interment.

A few minutes before Mr. Miller died the phlegm in his throat gradually accumulated and his frame quivered. It was evident that the end was fast approaching, and the members of his household who were not in the sick room were hastily summoned to his bedside. Besides Mrs. Miller and her son Irvine, there were present Dr. Cook, J. W. Woolworth, an old friend of Justice Miller, who had just arrived from Omaha; the family servants and Chief Clerk McKenney, of the Supreme Court.

Soon after death the face of the Justice, which had become somewhat drawn during the last day of his illness, changed to a perfectly natural condition, and he looked as if in a quiet sleep.

Sketch of His Career.

Samuel Freeman Miller was born in Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816. In spite of his judicial mind, which must have shown itself at an early age, the future light of American jurisprudence, when he had become a young man, determined to study medicine, and he was graduated as M. D. at the Transylvania University, Kentucky. He acquired a good reputation as a doctor, but he afterward said that there was too much guesswork in the practice for him. In a short time he relinquished medicine for the law, where his great powers of ratiocination had full play, and in solving those difficulties his intellect rejoiced like a giant refreshed for the battle.

Kentucky was a slave State, but Mr. Miller steadfastly and courageously advocated emancipation to the detriment of his worldly prospects. So unpopular did he become that in 1850 he deemed it best to remove to Iowa, then a State four years old, and rapidly growing under the influence of free institutions. He became one of the founders of the Republican party and a leader in the State. He refused all nominations for public office, however, preferring to become eminent in his profession, which he rapidly did.

Mr. Lincoln greatly admired his character and his professional ability, and in 1862 he appointed him to the Bench of the United States Supreme Court. This was just the place for him, and he gladly accepted it, to his own glory and the lasting benefit of the country. Thereafter for twenty-eight years Judge Miller proceeded to administer justice according to law and equity. He was a lawyer whose mind was never warped by the technicalities of his profession, although he was a master of them all. He used them to good ends, and rarely let them turn him aside from justice to bad ends.

It is a curious fact that going on to the Bench a Republican, the most famous decisions he has shared in of late years have adopted Democratic constructions of the Constitution, notably the decisions in the civil rights cases, which practically annulled the fifteenth amendment. He was not a centralizationist, but believed in maintaining the rights of the States unmutilated and intact. His reputation was that of the best all round lawyer on the Bench. He could have retired on a pension of full pay several years ago, but he preferred to work, and he died literally in the harness.

MRS. BOOTH'S FUNERAL.

Remarkable Outpouring of Salvationists to Honor Her Memory.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Booth, wife of General Booth, who was known as the "Mother of the Salvation Army," took place in London, England, and was made the occasion of a great demonstration by that organization. The weather was exceedingly disagreeable, a fog enveloping the city, but despite this thousands of persons assembled in the streets to witness the funeral procession. The route from the Thames embankment, where the Army mustered, to Abney Park Cemetery where remains were interred, lay through the densely populated district of Stoke, Newington. The entire route was lined with crowds of spectators, and the windows of the houses were thronged by the occupants and their friends, all anxious to witness the last demonstration of love and respect paid to their leader by the devoted members of the Army.

When the procession had entered the cemetery the gun carriage on which the coffin rested was drawn beside the open grave, and the coffin was removed by officers of the Army and tenderly lowered into the earth. Gen. Booth stood at the head of the grave and read the burial service. Officers of the Army from various parts of England, i.e. British colonies, America, the Continent, and Asia delivered orations.

All the railways entering London ran excursion trains, and the throng in the city was augmented by immense numbers of Salvationists and their friends from the provinces. There was also a large attendance from foreign countries. The members of the Army, attired in the uniforms and wearing a white badge of mourning, were everywhere conspicuous in the crowded streets.

The crowds on this occasion surpassed in point of numbers those which gather to witness the show on Lord Mayor's day. The demonstration was a convincing proof to the public that the Salvation Army wields a powerful influence throughout the country.

There were fifteen bands in the line. All those who took part in the procession were officers of the Army, the privates and their friends not being allowed to march.

LOST IN THE FLAMES.

A Hotel Partly Burned in Chicago—Unable to Reach the Fire-Escape.

Putnam's European Hotel, at Nos. 163 and 165 East Adams street, Chicago, Ill., was burned, and four persons lost their lives. They were:

Robinson, Mrs. Minnie, who was killed by jumping from a window; Dowler, Thomas a barber, burned to a crisp; Sams, H. K. formerly a Pinkerton detective, burned to death; Peyton, Edward, colored porter, who was suffocated.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The house is lighted by gas and the proprietor insists that there was no lamp in the hall. The fire was confined to the top floor. Dowler left his room and entered the flaming hall to meet his death. One of the windows opened directly on the fire-escape and his roommate made his escape easily. Mr. Robinson descended the fire-escape carrying an infant. His wife did not follow him from their room along the hall to the room in front of which was the fire-escape. The dense smoke and flames bewildered her. The building resembles a fire-trap. The halls are narrow and crooked and the narrow stairway is in the centre of the structure.

FIVE KILLED.

Terrible Explosion of Melinite in Bourges, France.

A terrible explosion of melinite took place at Bourges, France. A workman was filling a shell with the compound when, through some carelessness on the part of the man, it exploded with frightful force. Five men were instantly killed, their bodies being literally blown to atoms. Forty other workmen were injured, some of them very seriously.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE East has the honors in both leagues.

BENNETT, of Boston, leads the League catchers.

GOOD batting won both the League and Players' League pennants.

WILMOT and Tiernan succeeded in making fourteen home runs each.

WILLIAMSON has been practically released by the Chicago Players' Club.

NINETEEN consecutive victories is the test record made by a pitcher this year.

LONG JOHN REILLY, of Cincinnati, lead the League with twenty-three triples.

MANAGER FRASER, of the Syracuse Club, lost between $8000 and $10,000 this season.

RICHARDSON, of the New York Players, leads the country with sixty sacrifice hits.

SECRETARY BRUNNELL estimates the Players' loss this season at between $50,000 and $60,000.

SHINDLE, Beckley and Visner, of the Players, have each made twenty-two triples this season.

FOGARTY, Hardie, Richardson and Griffin are the best outfielders in the Players' League.

FARRELL and Sanders, according to the figures, form the best battery in the Players' League.

THE Players' League magnates seem to be drawing heavily upon the Association for playing talent.

HAMILTON is entitled to the credit of being the League's great base stealer. He pilfered ninety-two bases.

ROBINSON, of the Pittsburg Players' Club, went to first on balls ninety-six times in ninety-four games.

THE Players' League means business next season. There will be releases of all men who have bad reputations.

BURNS, of Brooklyn, and Tiernan, of New York, lead the National League in home run hits, each running thirteen.

BOSTON has stolen about 175 more bases than any of the other Players' teams, and made more than that over some of the clubs.

RADBOURN, Kilroy and Madden are the only members of the Boston Players' team who have failed to make a home run this season.

DAVE ORR, of Brooklyn, leads the Players' League in batting and Jack Glasscock, of the New Yorks, holds a similar position in the National League.

MANAGER MUTRIE offered Anson $7000 for the release of Tommy Burns. "Jeems" says he wants Burns to captain the New York League team next season.

PETE BROWNING, of the Cleveland Players, and Sam Thompson, of the Philadelphia League, lead their respective organizations in doubles with forty-one and forty each.

THE cyclonic Rusie has signed his name to a New York National League contract, and will appear for another year with Day's Giants. Only Burkett now remains to be signed.

ESTERBROOK has the best average at first base for the League, Bassett at second, McGarr at third, Cooney at short, Duryea in the "box" and Halliday, Ganzel and Donovan the outfielders.

PAUL ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, the mind reader, gave a private exhibition of his power in Chicago recently and seemed to fully demonstrate that he could, without seeing, play the points of a game of baseball as willed by another person.

ROGER CONNOR leads the Players at first base; Quinn, of the Bostons, at second; Deacon White on third and Richardson at short. Hardie Richardson made sixteen home runs for the Boston Players and leads that organization in four baggers.

THE old players of the Louisville nine who were with the club when the famous record of 111 games lost was made have wired J. Palmer O'Neill that they will treat his team to an oyster supper now that they have beaten the Kentuckians' feat.

ACCORDING to average the best League fielding team would be made up of these players: Bennett, catcher; Rhines, pitcher; Whistler, first base; Myers, second base; McGarr, third base; Foster, centre field; Carroll, right field, and Cooney, short stop.

ACCORDING to the averages the best fielding team in the Players' League would be made up as follows—Ewing, catcher; Daley, pitcher; Faatz, first base; Quinn, second base; White, third base; Radford, short stop; McGunnigle, left field; Griffin, centre field; Fogarty, right field.

GENERAL BELKNAP DEAD.

Sudden End of the Life of Grant's Secretary of War.

General W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War during President Grant's first term, was found dead in his bed in Washington City at about 9 o'clock the other morning.

Deceased had been in ill-health for some time past. His family has been absent, and the General has been lodging in his office.

General Belknap was last seen alive on the night before the discovery of his dead body about midnight, when he was on his way to his rooms, apparently in excellent health. Mrs. Belknap, who was in New York city, was notified of her husband's sudden death.

The result of the Coroner's inquest showed that the General had suffered from fatty degeneration of the heart, and that the immediate cause of death was inflammation of the heart.

General Belknap was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1829, and was the son of General W. G. Belknap, who served in the war of 1812. The junior became a Major of Volunteers at the breaking out of the late war, was present at the battle of Shiloh and other battles, and was promoted to Brigadier-General. He became Secretary of War in 1869 continuing to 1876, when he was impeached by Congress on charges of corruption.

He was charged with selling an appointment of an Indian agent for $1500 in November, 1870. His trial ended July 26, 1876, when the Senate took a vote resulting in thirty-five guilty and twenty-five not guilty. Belknap escaped conviction, as a two-thirds vote was not given against him. He had previously resigned, as soon as the charges were preferred.

FOURTEEN WOUNDED.

Pitched Battle Between Rival Factions in Tennessee.

A pitched battle is reported from Smithville, DeKalb County, at Mine Lick, near Smithville, Tenn. Tom Watson had had several persons arrested for firing his barn. They were acquitted, but words ensued between the two factions which soon grew into war. Both sides had plenty of followers.

About thirty men and women engaged in the fight. It is said that fourteen were wounded, two of whom may die. The Mine Lick crowd got the worst of the battle.

THE MARKETS.

43 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 20	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	49 00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@	8 50
Sheep	3 00	@	5 50
Lambs	5 75	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	4 40	@	4 75
Dressed	5½	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 25
Patents	5 35	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05⅝	@	1 05¾
Rye—State	73	@	75
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56¾	@	57
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	49¾
Mixed Western	42	@	46
Hay—Good	55	@	65
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.05c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	33⅓
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	19
Factory	9½	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	7¾	@	10
Skims—Light	5½	@	7¾
Western	6	@	9¾
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@	24
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 50	@	4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 40	@	4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	5 95
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 40	@	4 50
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 04¾	@	1 04¾
Corn—No. 3 Yellow	—	@	55
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	45¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	90	@	92
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	26
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	16 50
Butter—Firsts	20	@	23
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3¾	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5¾	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct	1 01	@	1 01¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct	56¾	@	57
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	45¾
Potatoes	40	@	77
Butter—Creamery Extra	21	@	22
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

LINCOLN'S MELANCHOLY.

His Sympathetic Nature and His Early Misfortunes.

Those who saw much of Abraham Lincoln during the later years of his life, were greatly impressed with the expression of profound melancholy his face always wore in repose.

Mr. Lincoln was of a peculiarly sympathetic and kindly nature. These strong characteristics influenced, very happily, as it proved, his entire political career. They would not seem, at first glance, to be efficient aids to political success; but in the peculiar emergency which Lincoln, in the providence of God, was called to meet, no vessel of common clay could possibly have become the "chosen of the Lord."

Those acquainted with him from boyhood knew that early griefs tinged his whole life with sadness. His partner in the grocery business at Salem, was "Uncle" Billy Green, of Tallula, Ill., who used at night, when the customers were few, to hold the grammar while Lincoln recited his lessons.

It was to his sympathetic ear Lincoln told the story of his love for sweet Ann Rutledge; and he, in return, offered what comfort he could when poor Ann died, and Lincoln's great heart nearly broke.

"After Ann died," says "Uncle" Billy, "on stormy nights, when the wind blew the rain against the roof, Abe would set thar in the grocery, his elbows on his knees, his face in his hands, and the tears 'runnin' through his fingers. I hated to see him feel bad, an' I'd say, 'Abe don't cry;' and he'd look up an' say, 'I can't help it, Bill, the rain's a fallin' on her.'"

There are many who can sympathize with this overpowering grief, as they think of a lost loved one, when "the rain's a fallin' on her." What adds poignancy to the grief sometimes is the thought that the lost one might have been saved.

Fortunate, indeed, is William Johnson, of Corona, L. I., a builder, who writes June 28, 1890: "Last February, on returning from church one night, my daughter complained of having a pain in her ankle. The pain gradually extended until her entire limb was swollen and very painful to the touch. We called a physician, who after careful examination, pronounced it disease of the kidneys of long standing. All we could do did not seem to benefit her until we tried Warner's Safe Cure; from the first she commenced to improve. When she commenced taking it she could not turn over in bed, and could just move her hands a little, but to-day she is as well as she ever was. I believe I owe the recovery of my daughter to its use."

The Story of a Song.

There is a story of a song told by Julian Jordan which has a tinge of pathos. The story, as Jordon relates it, is as follows: Mario, the great singer, was one day walking along one of the Paris boulevards when he passed a blind beggar soliciting alms. Mario had a tender heart, but on this particular occasion was without money, two circumstances which very often go together. He was very anxious to do something for the poor man, and he suddenly bethought himself of his voice, which he knew if he used would certainly fill the beggar's cap with money. He tried the experiment, and the beggar went home that night happy. The song which Jordan dedicated to Mario is entitled "A Touch of Humanity," and is as follows:

There walked one day in a city fair,
A city beyond the sea,
A singer whose fame in that city fair
Surpassed by many might be;
Lightly humming a favorite air
As slowly he walked along,
Until at length there came to his ear
The strain of a plaintive song.
A poor blind beggar was singing
By the wayside, asking alms;
The great singer paused to listen—
The beggar knew not who heard,
Or how great was the fame of that singer,
Whose heart with pity was stirred.

And when the beggar had finished his plaint,
A thought to the singer came—
One song I'll sing for sweet charity,
One song in humanity's name!
And then by the side of the beggar he stood,
And amidst the throng he sang a song,
Till all the beggar's wants were supplied;
Then the singer passed along.
There was one poor heart made happy,
And the angels smiled from above;
There was one poor heart made happy and glad
By that act of pity and love!
And that song was recorded in heaven,
That song for sweet charity;
And the Father of Love will remember
That touch of humanity.

—*Picayune.*

Animal Worship.

Among primitive peoples all animals are supposed to be endowed with souls, which in many cases have formerly animated human beings. Hence a likeness is often recognized between an animal and some deceased friend, and the animal is addressed as the person would have been, and honored with a kind of worship. Many tribes call themselves by the name of and even derive their pedigree from some animal. Its cries become the omens of the tribe, and thus originate the divination and augury of more civilized nations. In the modern world the most civilized people among whom animal worship vigorously survives lie within the range of Brahminism. Here the sacred cow is not merely to be spared; she is as a deity worshiped and bowed to daily by the pious Hindoo. Siva is incarnate in Hanuman, the monkey god. The divine king of birds, Garuda, is Vishnu's vehicle, and the forms of fish and boar and tortoise assumed in the avatar legends of Vishun. Perhaps no worship has prevailed more widely than that of the serpent. It had its place in Egypt and among the Hebrews; in Greece and Rome; among the Celts and Scandinavians in Europe; in Persia and India; in China and Thibet; in Mexico and Peru, and in Africa, where it still flourishes as the state religion in Dahomey.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

The number of lunatics under restraint in the district criminal and private lunatic asylums of Ireland on the first day of this year amounted to 16,159, being an increase of 474 over the total recorded in the previous return.

After Forty Years' Immersion.

A very interesting report has just been issued by Dr. Konig, judicial physician of Hermannstadt, on the state in which the human subject, after forty years' immersion in water, may be found by the physiologist. In the revolutionary upheaval of 1849, a company of Honveds, as the Hungarian militia are called, having fallen in the vicissitudes of war, were consigned to the waters of the Echoschacht, a pool of considerable depth not far from Hermannstadt. After some forty-one years their bodies have been brought up again to the light of day and subjected to a careful and minute investigation from the physiologist's point of view. Dr. Konig found them in perfect preservation, both externally and internally, without a single trace of any decomposing process. Externally they had the appearance of having been kept in spirit, like so many preparations in an anatomical museum. Structurally the organs retained their outline perfectly and were so easily recognizable in tissue as well as in configuration that, according to Dr. Konig, they might have been exhibited for "demonstration" in an anatomical lecture room. Considering that the bodies have been forty-one years under water this is, indeed, a remarkable phenomenon.

Curious Fall of "Celestial Grain."

M. Rene de Campagne, director of the French school at Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, reports the fall of a curious farinaceous substance during a hailstorm. He describes it as a "new manna," resembling a mulberry in shape and size, although the mulberry is not cultivated in that region. The Kurds, according to his letter, have given it the name of "celestial grain," and it was sold in the market-place.

Is it *economy* to save a few cents buying a cheap soap or strong washing powder, and *lose dollars* in ruined rotted clothes? If not, use Dobbins's Electric Soap, white as snow, and as *pure*. Ask your grocer for it.

FRANCE is the country where the best trimmings are produced.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Propts., Toledo, O.

THE combs used in this country are of American make.

"Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cts."
Thousands of children die annually of croup. Now, mothers, if you would spend 50 cents and always have a bottle of 1-T. Tobias's Venetian Liniment in the house you never need fear losing your little ones when attacked with this complaint. Dread croup even as you would a thief in the night, and be prepared to save your darlings! It is now upward of forty years since this liniment was first offered to the public. Hundreds of cures have been reported from the use of this valuable remedy, and never has a home been known to have been robbed of one of its treasures where the above preparation was used. Those who have tested and know the value of Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment state they would not be without it even were the price $10 per bottle, instead of only 25 or 50 cts.
Sold by all druggists.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bacerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bacerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

Do You Ever Speculate?
Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Woman, her diseases and their treatment. 72 pages, illustrated; price 50c. Sent upon receipt of 15c., cost of mailing, etc. Address Prof. R. H. KLINE, M.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

THE POINT.

"A 1" From a Catholic Archbishop down to the Poorest of the Poor all testify, not only to the virtues of ST. JACOBS OIL, *The Great Remedy For Pain,* but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus:

It Cures Promptly, Permanently;

which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is its excellence.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

ANIDROSIS, SKOWHEGAN, MAINE,
Will mail True Guide to Health and Wealth. By Compound Vapor Baths, Family Protector.

PATENTS Inventor's Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent. Sent Free.
Patrick O'Farrell, Attorney at Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scrofula